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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee: we are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz.: WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDWARD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States whose slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of CONGRESS extend to interfere with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

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Refuge of Oppression.

Selections.

SPECIMENS OF COPPERHEAD DEMOCRACY.

At the late State Convention of the Copperhead Democracy in Hartford, a brawler by the name of W. W. Eaton ejected his venom in this style:—

"Some of the opposition papers would howl, tomorrow, and cry 'Copperhead and traitor.' But this cry was softening. Poor sentiment had undergone a change within a few months. The doings of this Southern party will awaken lively emotions in the South. He had never lost sight of his friends there. The resolutions we have adopted will cause a thrill in the hearts of our Southern brethren. Thomas H. Seymour is a man whom the brave men and *lovely* sons of the South, *honor*, and *esteem*. The conservative men of the North will grasp the demon clutching by the throat, strangle it, and invite our brethren at the South to unite with us."

The speeches before the Convention were in open sympathy with the resolutions. John Cotton Smith, of Sharon, said the Administration was responsible for the war. Alvan P. Hyde, of Tolland, who was trying to find a place in Congress away from W. W. Eaton, said Congress was attempting to change the Government to a despotism, and that the Administration prevented the gaining of any victories by our armies during the fall, so as to have an excuse for making the war one of emancipation only. James Gallagher, of New Haven, said if the United States Marshal attempted to arrest him, he "would kill him, damn him! I would kill him! And I say to you, if one of these infamous whelpers of the Hudson, in actually tried it and smote us. One of mad and carnal all the world but the most benighted, with the various sights of the skull in a several hours, he had long, and now

he had the murder and daring whose business people from range, of both to attend to a general skill, placed him in the most of the disfidence to that improvement of the slaves who lowest creatures. The next few pieces of it into the when the kept flat. Mr. George bank, went there was any to execute them, told her of the truth to the mur- and

Vallandigham, whom the Democrats ran for Congress last fall in Ohio, in a recent speech at Newark, N. J., at a Democratic meeting, boasted of having always been to the war. He said:

"I am here the representative of the peace sentiment of the North-west. (Great applause.) I am not a minister, but I believe the Sermon on the Mount says, 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' At the commencement of this war, there were two parties. Before the war broke out, a very large majority of the North were against civil war. After the fall on Fort Sumter, they seemed to be in an iron minority. But there was no change in the people. There never was a time when, in the hearts of the people, there was not an unfeeling opposition to the war. They did not speak! They were carried away by their leaders. There was only a small hand favoring peace—they were few, than the Apostles—but there was no Judas among them. (Applause.) It was said to be a war for the restoration of the Union. I thought that an absurdity. . . . Shall the Democratic party be induced, for one moment, to strike hands with those who desire to change the purposes of the Administration, and bring it back again to a war for the Union. The Democracy of Connecticut will defy Abraham Lincoln in all his unconstitutional acts. We will say to him, 'Pass militia bill after militia bill, but when you undertake to take away from the Captain General of this State, the command of the guardians of the State, we will say to you, you shall not go one step further!'"

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Just before election, Fernando Wood, another Democratic candidate for Congress—and who was elected by Democratic votes, too—uttered this sentence:

"The Constitution is to be preserved, in my judgment, only by a change of the present Congress, and by a change of the Administration to succeed it."

"We must be rid of this Abortion Congress, and it is to be done as Oliver Cromwell was, lone the Rump Parliament, by walking into it, and scattering it to the winds. Let your voices be heard in the Capitol of your country, and if your armies are not successful at once, I, for one, will make the STANDARD OF REVOLT—a change of measures or a change of men."

The Dabuhne (Iowa) *Herald*, of Feb. 14th, has a article advocating the annexation of the Northern States to the Southern Confederacy. Here are characteristic sentences:—

"One good and sufficient reason for the West's joining the South will be the avoidance of the enormous debts which Eastern greed and dishonesty has heaped up."

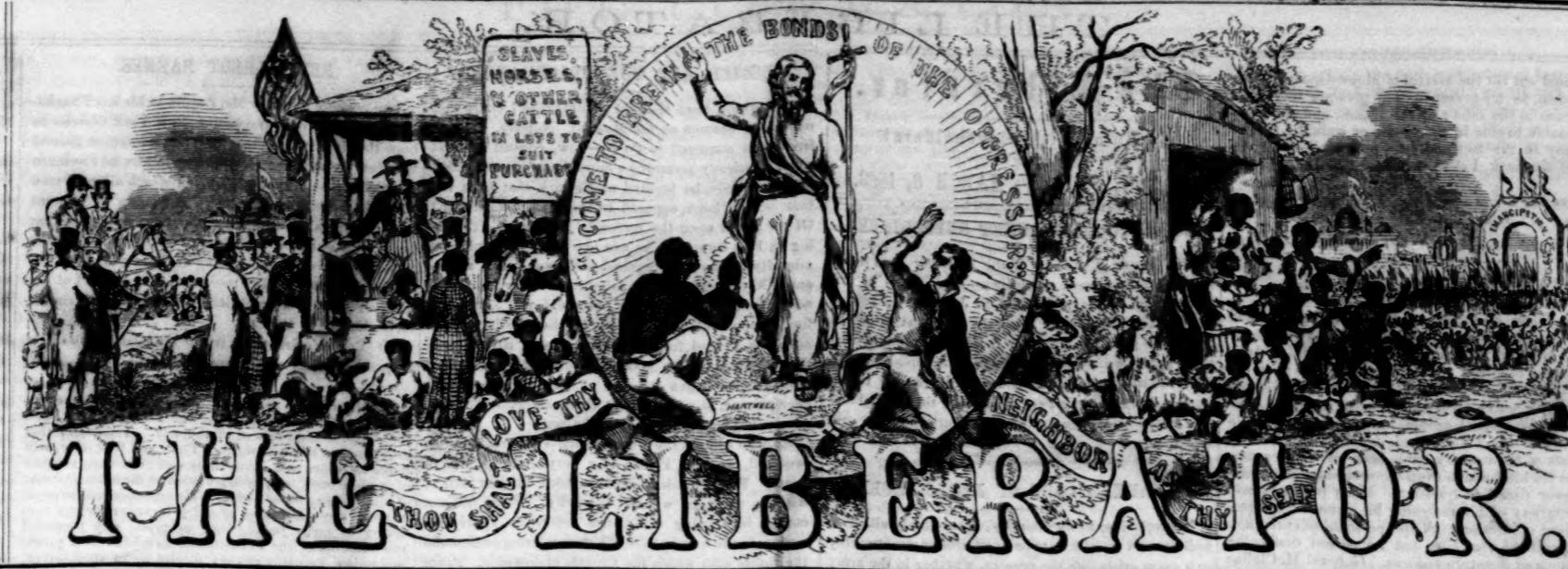
"They (New England) ask in amazement, 'Do without New England? Impossible!' Not less possible than probable. She has led a cause in so many of her triumphs for her own aggrandizement and our degradation. She is not the tutor, but the Pecksniff of the nation; or, in the words of Boeche, 'She is the pickpocket of the globe.' She fishes from the West its hard earnings; for, let me turn up never so much soil, or harvest never so much grain, New England transmutes it into gold, and then steals the gold."

"The West is the natural ally of the South, joining with it in amazement. 'Do without New England?' Impossible! Not less

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"Drunk with fanaticism, she has, under the guidance of VICTORIOUS DIGNITARIES, enlisted in a war in WHICH FORTRESS DIGNITARIES, DESTROYED AT DEFEATS."

"For the more she crippled the South, the greater and the more detrimental the reaction to herself, and who have pointed out her follies, who have deplored and regretted her madness, shall earn high titles and everlasting honors. They who have urged us on to destruction will go down in the maelstrom of popular wrath, with her and there an escaped wreck to testify to the judgment of the people."



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

THE LIBERATOR.

TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

MR. BRIGHT, M. P., ON AMERICA.

ROCHDALE, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2d.

This evening, in the Public Hall at Rochdale, a meeting was held for the purpose of voting the thanks of the inhabitants of that borough to the American merchants and people for the provisions they have sent for the unemployed Lancashire operatives. The MAYOR (Mr. G. Ashworth) presided, and the large room was filled almost to suffocation.

Mr. BRIGHT, in supporting the resolution proposed and seconded, and which was ultimately carried, said that it was evident that whatever might be the faults of ambitious men for the crimes of Governments, the people were beginning to learn that they ought not to be hostile to each other, but that they ought to take an interest in each other's welfare. There had long been a jealousy reigning between some people of that country and some people of the United States, and perhaps that jealousy had prevailed to a greater extent here than there; but why that jealousy and enmity should exist, he could not tell. He had never seen so little about America, and they were learning more every day; in point of fact, the people here had been greatly misled by what were called the public instructors.

Jefferson, the American statesman, had said that newspapers ought to be divided into four compartments—for the truth, a second for the possible, a third for the possible, and a fourth for the lies—and if that plan were adopted in this country, so far as what were called the leading columns of American newspapers were concerned, who dealing with American questions, at least ought to be four times as large as the first. He admitted we were not responsible for the result, but there was one thing for which we were responsible, and that was our sympathy when we discussed that question. No man who was a man ought to be ashamed of expressing his sympathies. He (Mr. Bright) was not ashamed to express the sympathy he had on the side of the free North. He could not understand how any man could employ himself with small cavils against the free people of the North, and close his eyes to the slavery and bondage of the South—the South, which contemplated the extinction and the overthrow of the dearest rights of man, and the bondage of the most helpless of mankind. If we were the friends of personal and political freedom, how could we withhold our sympathy from a Government and a people among whom white men had ever been free, and who now offered freedom to all the world?

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The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

son, John Bright, and another well known name in the stirring times of the Anti-Corn Law League, whose opinion, too, is of double weight now, from the fact of his being in the ministry—Thomas Milner Gibson. (Cheers.) Look again among our younger men—those who will hereafter have to bear the standard of progress for us, and among those who have already made their mark are such men as Stanfield, of Halifax, and Forster, of Bradford, standing by the side of freedom. Look abroad to those who lead public opinion on the Continent. I am ashamed to say that a delusion of this question is confined only to England. You will not find a pro-unionist Liberal in France or Germany who would not feel ashamed to express sympathy for the South. Look at such men as Victor Hugo and Joseph Garibaldi (cheers), who could hardly be persuaded not to waive the urgent wants of his own country in order to go and draw his sword in favor of the North. (Cheers.) Electors and non-electors of the Borough of Leicester, these are the nobods whom your Member is proud to stand or fall. (Cheers.)

Those who, like myself, have firmly resolved the action of the Southern party for weeks and months past, cannot be surprised at the effect it has produced on the public mind. Our press never pre-tends to be in the discussion of these questions, but according as they go in for the North or South do they falsify or vilify those whom they have determined to write down. Only the other day, the *Times* declared that there was not one word in the Bible which could be twisted as being against the principle of negro slavery. There is, indeed, a change in England from the time when the Iron-sides of Parliament went forth to fight for liberty with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other as an excuse for the blood they might shed. (Cheers.) What became of "Do unto your neighbor as you would he should do unto you?" "Thou shalt not steal" must be interpreted in future as excepting the bones and sinews, soul and body of a fellow man—"Thou shalt commit no murder" with the proviso, "Unless it be the flogging to death of an escaped slave, or the burning to death of a rebel." And what is the effect of this? What is the loss of the slaves in the North are irritated and hurt at the attitude taken by this country. The South said at first, "England is the first founder of slavery; we are, therefore, antagonists." But, "then they thought, "they will want cotton, and therefore we shall bring proud England to our feet ready to swallow her disgrace." On the other hand, the people of the North relied at least on the moral support of the English people, who were of the same Anglo-Saxon race, and possessed the same instincts as themselves. But the public opinion of England, so far as the middle classes are concerned, has not been ranged on the side of the North. I am happy to find that sounder opinions are gradually making their way, and are growing day by day, and I am satisfied that better feelings will be aroused when the question becomes to be better understood.

With regard to the future of America, I am not about to prophecy, but believe that success lies inevitably in the cause to stand by its principles. I am old-fashioned enough to have some faith in the sentiment:—

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, And to be naked, though locked up in steel; Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted!"

If the North keeps its hand to the plough, it will inevitably reap the fruits of the harvest.

INSUBORDINATION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

In the debate on the Conscription bill, in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that our great want of success was suffering Breckinridge democrats to head our armies—men without heart or disposition to crush the rebellion. When General McClellan was at Yorktown, he was promptly ordered to attack the enemy. When ordered to send troops to aid General Pope, he stood idle eleven days before he moved, and then at a snail's pace. He sent troops under personal orders, who never reached the battle-field. General Porter, in one of his, and very justly dismissed from the army for causing defeat, General McClellan reinstated, was ordered to pursue the enemy, invading Maryland. He had 120,000 troops, and moved at the rapid rate of six miles a day till he got up with them. Antietam was a quasi victory; and while in sight of the rebel army, he suffered the enemy to cross into Virginia, taking the last man, wagon and ambulance with him; and shortly after, when ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to pursue the enemy, he hesitated for three weeks, then took the South Mountain path. There were four distinct instances of disobedience of orders. Mr. Stevens desired to read a letter from General Scott to Simon Cameron.

Mr. Mallory inquired where Mr. Stevens procured the letter.

Mr. Stevens replied that it was a copy of a letter on file at the War Department. It was read, as follows:—

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1861."

Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir: You are, I believe, aware that I bailed the arrival here of Major-General McClellan as an event of happy consequence to the country and the army. Indeed, if I did not call for him, I heartily approved of the suggestion, and gave him the most cordial reception and support.

He, however, had hardly entered upon his new duties, when, encouraged to come directly with the President and certain members of the Cabinet, he a few days found that he had an immediate commander, and has now long prided himself upon treating me with uniform neglect, running into disobedience of orders. Of the smaller matters, neglects, though in themselves grave military offenses, I need not speak, in the face of the following. To suppress an irregularity more conspicuous in Major-General McClellan than in any other officer, I published the following:—

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, September 16, 1861."

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—There are irregularities in the correspondence of the army which need prompt correction. It is highly important that junior officers on duty be not permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief or other commander on current official business, except through intermediate commanders, and that such correspondence be referred with the President direct, or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special command of the President.

By command of Lieutenant-General SCOTT. E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst' Adj'tant General.

With this order fresh in his memory, Major-General McClellan addressed two important communications to the Secretary of War, on respectively the 19th and 20th of the same month, *over my head*; and how many since to the Secretary, and even to the President direct, I have not inquired, but many. I have no doubt, besides daily oral communications with the same high functionaries, all without my knowledge.

Second, to correct another class of grave neglects, the same day caused to be addressed to General McClellan the following order:—

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, September 16, 1861."

To Major-General McClellan, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Potowmack:

The Commanding General of the Army of the Potowmack will cause the positions, state and number of troops under him, to be reported at once to General McClellan, and to him, and to the War Department, through the Secretary of War, or his Adj'tant General, by the 1st of April, 1862, so far as possible, and to be followed by reports of new troops as they arrive, with the dispositions made of them, together with all the material changes which may take place in the same army.

By command of Lieutenant-General SCOTT. E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst' Adj'tant General.

Eighteen days have now elapsed, and not the slightest respect has been shown to either of these orders by Major-General McClellan. Perhaps he will say, in respect to the latter, it has been difficult for him to procure exact returns of divisions, brigades, &c. No doubt; but why not have given me proximate returns, such as he so eagerly furnished the President and certain Secretaries? Has then, a senior officer no corrective power over a junior officer in the case of such persistent neglect and disobedience? The remedy by arrest and trial before a commanding general would probably soon cure the evil; but it would offend a confidant of authority near the head of the army, would be highly encouraging to the enemies, and depressing to the friends of the Union. Hence my long forbearance, and continuing (though but nominally) in duty. I shall

try to hold out till the arrival of Major-General Halley, when, as his presence will give me increased confidence in the safety of the Union, and being, as I am unable to ride in the saddle or walk, by reason of dropsy in my feet and legs, and paralysis in the sinew of the back, I shall definitely retire from the army.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, Your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT."

A DANGEROUS SUGGESTION.

The *Times* of February 23d covers over a bad scheme by attaching General McClellan's name to that of General Fremont, and calling him a "dangerous and employment." There is no objection that we see to the instant return of General Fremont to active service; his past labor in Missouri and Western Virginia have proved his abilities; while his loyalty and devotion to the best interests of the country have been of that earnest and fervid kind which even copperhead malignity has never dared to question. Many persons doubt the propriety of his resigning his command because an officer of inferior rank and personal offensiveness was appointed over him, but no person doubts his patriotism or disinterestedness. General McClellan stands in a different position. He was dismissed from his place because of wilful disobedience of orders, in the face of the enemy; and to recall him to any other place, before that disobedience had been completely purged, would be to expose the government to general and deserved contempt.

If General McClellan had ever exhibited any singular military abilities, or if his offenses had been slight, it might be allowable to restore him to active service after a short term of punishment and disgrace to which he had been subjected. But his failures, if we may judge by the total failure of his management at Washington, and of his most disastrous and horrible campaign on the Peninsula, are of a mediocre character, as the *Times* itself has more than once argued—while his military offenses have been so serious that, under a stricter administration than ours, he would have shared the fate at least of his friend Fitz-John Porter. To say nothing of his strange inaction after the battle of Fair Oaks, where, it is the testimony of the best officers present, our army might have walked into Richmond if it had been allowed, how shall we account for his refusal to annihilate the discomfited army of Lee after the battle of Antietam? He not only refrained from moving at once against the exhausted enemy, but deliberately set at naught the most positive orders of his superiors, as if he wished that enemy to escape.

But that is not all. The conduct of General McClellan has been scarcely less objectionable. Instead of retiring at once to his home, and remaining there in cheerful silence, he has permeated the country, with a view to raising up and strengthening the political opposition to the government. His chosen companions, both in Washington and New York, have been well-known semi-secessionists, who approve of the course of Vallandigham, Cox & Co., and who have done all that they could do to embarrass the Administration and render the war unpopular. He has even so far lost sight of his own proper self-respect, and so far alienated the country, with a view to raising up and strengthening the political opposition to the government. His chosen companions, both in Washington and New York, have been well-known semi-secessionists, who approve of the course of Vallandigham, Cox & Co., and who have done all that they could do to embarrass the Administration and render the war unpopular. 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WHAT IS DONE IN NEW ORLEANS.

[We are permitted to publish the following letter by the friend to whom it was addressed. It shows that the "iron hand" of military rule is laid almost as tyrannically upon the victimized colored people at New Orleans as was that of the rebel masters. Gen. Banks is fast digging his political grave.]

AT SEA, Feb. 9, 1863.

DEAR DOCTOR.—Your kind and welcome letter of January 8 was received in due season. I thank you heartily for your kindly interest, and shall endeavor to profit by your suggestions. In a very few days, I hope to confer with you personally on all these matters.

As you did not find the history of the slave case as tedious as I feared you might, I am emboldened to send you another of my New Orleans experiences, which may give you some idea of the way the Proclamation works in the Crescent City.

I have never been exactly a believer in the doctrine of total depravity, but I fear I shall be obliged to succumb to that tenet of primitive faith; for upon no other hypothesis can I explain the diabolical malice exhibited toward the colored race by a few of our Northern officers. Some Southern writer (I forget who) says that "The Northerner is an inferior animal, and never comes into the presence of a Southern gentleman without having an instinctive impulse to take off his hat." This may account for some of the cringing servility shown by such men as Jonas H. French, Col. Clark and Col. Deming towards the small-tongued, aristocratic, rebel slaveholders of the South; but it does not explain all their rascality.

But to my story. Some three months ago, as I was passing through one of the passages of the half-built New Orleans Custom-House, I was addressed by a middle-aged colored woman, who asked me to please tell her where she could find General Butler. I pointed out General's office; "but," said I, "Auntie, I think it very doubtful if they will let you see him—what do you want to see him for?" She told me the same sad story that I have heard so often at that city, that she had a child in the prison that she wished to get released; taken up, she said, by the Police, because she had no "pass," and lodged in jail; and now her daughter was sick, and she feared she would die in jail. To make the story short, I went with her to the proper person, Col. Kinsman, and, thanks to his kind heart, he liberated the poor girl, and she was taken home by her mother. The germs of consumption had been developed by exposure and ill-treatment while in prison, and in about a fortnight after her release from jail, she was relieved from all earthly care—another victim delivered from the power of the oppressor.

After the death of the daughter, I saw nothing of Aunt Harriet, the mother, until about a month ago, when she came to my room on Canal Street, to ask my advice.

She said her master was over the lake in the rebel army, and that the person in whose yard she was now living wanted her to work for him, which she did not want to do, as he had no right to her earnings; and she asked me if I thought any body would trouble her, if she hired a room somewhere else, and went away from the place where she was then living.

Told her I thought not; that the Police had not arrested any colored persons, or troubled them in any way, since about the last of November; and I believed she would be safe anywhere in the city. She went away. In a few days afterward, she got a message to me that she was in jail, and wished me to get her out if I could.

The next morning, I took a friend with me, and went to the jail in Rousseau Street, to see her, and scolded from the jailor the cause of her imprisonment.

I told the turnkey, whose name is John Aiken, that I wished to see a colored woman who was there. He asked me if I was her master; I answered, no.

He then said, "You will not turn and smoke, and spit up, and rebel holds."

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Poetry.

For the Liberator.

ATONEMENT.

Ask ye why our armies fail?
Why disunited load the gale?
Sacred History tells the tale—
Only God is great!

Read the fate of olden Sauf,
Fonder mighty Pharaoh's fall,
Proud Goliah's end recall—
Only God is great!

While we swing the whip and brand,
Armies crumbled in his hand,
Natives perished on the strand—
Only God is great!

He, between us and success,
Stood, to thwart us, not to bless—
Stood to punish and redress—
Only God is great!

For these mountains of our sin
Have the great disasters been?—
Through awoom we may win—
Only God is great!

Lo! 'reputations are begun—
Since the last year's rising sun,
Old Oppression's race is run—
Only God is great!

Russia's deposit led the van,
Giving freedom unto man—
God was mover in the plan—
Only God is great!

Lo! our Rulers, following now,
Freedom for all men now—
Usto God in reverence how—
Only God is great!

Spare, oh People, from your hoard?
Give your treasures to the Lord!
Give your bravest, most adored!—
Only God is great!

Shrink not from the sacrifice,
Through its flames the pardon lies—
Only God is good and wise—
Only God is great!

By our brave sons lost and slain,
By the good we hope to gain,
All this blood is not in vain—
Only God is great!

Mourning mothers, mourning wives,
Trembling for your dear ones even,
Through their valor Rights survives—
Only God is great!

Faith not though the end delay,
Though Oppression gain the day:
Work till God redeem the sway—
Only God is great!

From this hour shall spring release,
From this hour the strife decrease,
Fading softly in peace—
Only God is great!

From this mighty epoch trace,
Bondage soon shall be erased,
Freedom all mankind shall taste—
Only God is great!

They who most for evil burned,
From their hateful parson burned,
Through His triumph shall have learned,
Only God is great!

St. Johnsbury, Vt. F. B. GAGE.

From the Hastings (Michigan) Banner.

MY DREAM--A BALLAD.

I dreamed a dream the other night,
As curious a dream
As e'er was dreamed by mortal man;
Jeff. Davis was its theme.

I dreamed I stood upon a Mount,
All on the sacred soil
Of old Virginia, where the slaves
For many years did toil.

Until the barren land proclaimed
That it had done its best;
And to recruit its energies,
Needed a century's rest.

Around, about, on every side,
Sad desolation reigned;
Mansions stood desolate that once
"First families" contained.

The walls down broken, fences gone,
Destroyed each fruitful tree;
It was a scene of ruin vast,
As far as eye could see.

There was no sign of human life,
All was dead and still;
At length I saw a wasted form
Slow creeping up the hill.

That tottering frame seemed to have been
One time a noble form,
Though now 'twas bent and crushed beneath
The weight of many a storm.

"Mr. Berkely took the early train for Boston
Lowell, Sir."

The stranger seemed struck with the contrast be-
tween the Counsellor and the student, and the impression
was obviously in favor of the latter. His manner
had less of the supercilious as he said,

"You may be able to inform me whether he returns to
this place, soon."

"Not for several months, Sir, probably."

"I may ask if it is the purpose of the people here
to settle him?"

"It is not yet decided. Many of us desire it
greatly, but there is opposition, and Mr. Berkely seems,
for some personal reason, to prefer one of our principal
cities or large manufacturing towns." A look of pec-
uliar satisfaction passed over the worthy, not un-
handsome, face of the stranger. Edgar perceived it, and
proceeded with his advantage: "As you are in-
terested in him, Sir, you may know the cause of
this preference; with me, he is but the acquaintance
of a day, though I would gladly have it otherwise."

"You sympathize in his peculiar views, then, my
young friend?"

"Entirely, Sir, so far as I have had opportunity
to judge of them." The Counsellor actually turned pale
at this acknowledgment. The stranger smiled with
blended approbation and chagrin, but there was no
lurking sneer this time. Resuming the seat from
which he had risen, as if in no haste to depart, he
fixed his large, well-formed, but not agreeable,
black eyes upon the young student, who stood directly
opposite, leaning in a firm but gracefully negligent at-
titude against a desk.

"My young friend, are you aware that opinions
of such as Mr. Berkely entertain threaten the safety of
this country?"

"I am aware, Sir, that the causes which compel
him and others to the decided expression of their
opinions have, for a long time, threatened the safety
of the country." There was nothing of passion, but
the simple earnestness of truth, in this reply. Per-
haps the speaker did not see it, for the noble moun-
tainous tongue smoothed by the force of arms, had
stirred again with the familiar curl of the haughty lip,
yet the eyes looked admiration on the calm, brave
youth, and his voice had an increased courtesy in
modulation as he rejoined.

"It is not your expression of opinion, at the North,
that we complain of, except so far as it interferes with
State rights. Holding the views you do, my friend,
and possessed of so much courage and sincerity, I see
not how you will get on in the profession you have
chosen, if I may judge of your pursuits this morn-
ing."

"Whatever in the laws of the land my judgment
and conscience fall to accept, I am bound, as a worthy
citizen, to try to remove; and, in order to do this
wisely and effectively, I seek a knowledge of the
principles of law in general."

Up in its midst, before our sight,
A sly gallows sprang;
And from the transverse beam, a form
Like David, struggling, hung.

And then a voice in thunder burst
From out the horrid gloom,
Shaking the mountain to its base:

"TEATON! BEND THY DOWN!"

THE LIBERATOR.

Jeff. Davis sprang upon his feet,
And gave a piercing scream!
I started from my pillow—and,
Behold, it was a dream! H. WOODWORTH.

The Liberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH.

A TALE OF TO-DAY.

CHAPTER III.

WORK-A-DAY.

Astir! Not now with the intense silence of soul-
life, but with the noisy demonstration of the material.
Frenzied Industry wakes with the dawn to do the bidding
of fevered Enterprise. Contemplation is folded
back with the shadows; sentiment sinks into the
heart—up as flower—odors are withdrawn into the
calyx; emotion is dried from the cheek as the dew-drops
from the grass; but that heart-well must be contribu-
ted to the mechanical force to-day, as the chemical
agencies demand those glittering gems in practical
solution for to-morrow's shower. Do you hear the birds
sing and the streams gurgle? At three o'clock, it was
wonderful, as those who prayed and then slept, and he
who neither prayed nor slept, looked out upon the
dawn; now, it is the shrill clarion of cocks and the
dash of fretted waters over the dam you hear. Hark,
bells! not deep-toned and melodious, but sharp,
superficial, exacting; hurried feet respond to one, in the
direction of the factory-building; hurried feet respond
to the other, toward the point where the steam-mon-
ster pants giant throbs of impatience to rush over his
iron way. With the latter moves the Candidate, en
route for Boston; he will be here again, but not per-
manently, if ecclesiastical officials bear sway. With
the former comes the half-hidden member of the
choir—among them, yet, in a certain sense, apart—the
gifted vocalist is, after all, but a factory-girl! The
minister and mill-hand are hurrying in opposite direc-
tions; why should they not? Not far from either, un-
seen of each, but observing each, alternately, with a
strange mixture of emotion, walks in yet another direction
Edgar Horton. Coke and Blackstone claim their
student to-day; a devoted one, surely, for that early
factory-boy finds him regularly on the highway with
the workers, morning and evening. And thus it is
in the drama of the actual—the performers, all un-
known to the casual observer, and oftentimes to them-
selves, are moving over a common highway, apparently
isolated and independent of each other, yet their feet are inextricably interlaced by the unseen
meshes of an inseparable destiny, and the most com-
monplace and unnoteworthy encounters are often im-
portant parts in the profound plot of the Infinite Dra-
matist.

Edgar Horton was very pale as he turned over his
books this morning. No wonder his friends so often
remonstrated with him on his close application; wholly
absorbed seemed he in his train of research, for he
needed not the later coming of his fellow-students into
the office, nor the entrance of the Counsellor himself in
earnest conversation with a stranger. Some tech-
nicality of law was evidently the question in discus-
sion, for the Counsellor directed the junior student to
lay before them a volume of unquestioned auth-
ority, open at a certain page, and over this they talked
animatedly for some time.

"The case is a perfectly clear one—perfectly clear.
You comprehend it entirely to my satisfaction," said
the term, "with your practical idea expressed in
the more fitting term, 'chatel'; nor how you
make service or labor 'due,' harmonize with service
or labor despicably compelled." This would be a mere
quibble about words, and no compliment to the intelli-
gence of either of us. You know, Sir, as well as I,
that those words made to apply to runaway
apprentices, sons of free-born citizens, and, as far as
mere words are concerned, find their full significance.
But I know, as well as you, Sir, that this was a compro-
mise of Freedom to Slavery; reluctantly, very reluctantly
conceded in those ambiguous words, not frank
and hearty, like the other specifications of this instru-
ment; and you know, as well as I, that could they
who inserted that conciliatory clause have looked for-
ward to its results, they would cheerfully have end-
ured over again all the suffering, deprivation, toil and
sorrows of their recent struggle, rather than entail that
terrible 'evil' on their descendants." Edgar's voice
deepened, as he spoke, into a thrilling sadness that
infected every listener.

"Ah, my young friend, you magnify the evil; and," added the Southerner with a bland smile, "you
have ingeniously led me on to answer my own ques-
tion in the very words of the Constitution." As he
said this, he glanced victoriously at the smiling Advocate
and the two disappointed-looking students, at the
same time taking up his hat in the act to go.

"Pardon me, Sir, this is not all," exclaimed Edgar,
eagerly, shaking off the sadness with increased vigor.

"You have given me all the direct or indirect pro-
visions of the Constitution for slavery, and I have
been embarrassed, for he had heard enough of that
morning sermon to make it a matter of surprise that
such a question should come from this source; he
hesitated between his wish to oblige the stranger, and the
fear of compromising his office by bringing young
Horton into notice in this presence. He was spared a
decision by that young gentleman himself, who, hav-
ing overheard enough of the conversation to make
him desirous, perhaps, of looking upon the face of the
stranger, turned suddenly toward him and said, with a
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